TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

ABLE, SUCCINCY CHARGE TO THE JURY

WHO ARE SOLE JUDGES OF THE FACTS.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE GREAT CASE.

CARD OF DENIAL FROM MRS. TILTON.

and Retire to Make Up their Verdict-The Public Anxiously Awaiting the Besult - Bn. mors, Incidents and Sur-

NEW YORK, June 24.-There was a large crowd. of speciators this morning in attendance at the Brooklyn City Court-room. Mr. Beecher and his wife sat among the Plymouth throng, and Mr. Tilton was early in his accustomed seat. Judge Neilson enter d the court a few minutes before the hour, and took his accustomed sent on the beach. He then said that under the circumstances he was compelled, on an examination of the affidavits, to deny the application for a reopening of the case and in accordance with Mr. clerk of the court. Judge Nellson then stated that the jury might return to their seats if they so desired, while he delivered to them the charge. He then began his discourse, as follows: Judge Neilson's Charge-

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Your term of ser vice here is drawing to a close. You must find for may also be grateful for having been able light importance. As an illustration of my eneral method, and as helping you to a proper timate of your position, I tu n to 13th vol. o lobot's Heports, page 343, and

READ A FEW WORDS FROM MY CHARGE. given at length in the report of a case in this court. What I said to that jury I now say to you: "It is your duty to accept fully and we thout a shade of mental recerration the rules of law stated; but, on the other hand, I wish to pay a like degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the weight of the testimony and of the prediction of the weight of the testimony and of the prediction of the weight of the testimony. only to you but to these parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased judgment of the twelve men selected from the body of our citizens and in the most selemn form known to cur laws consecrated to the service; and without intruding upon your province I shall be able to assist you materially and as exigencies of the case require. The learned counsel have repeated and dwelt upon the oridence in your fearing so fully that I need not detail you by going over these volumes of teetimenty. Repetition new in any form of what you have heard from the

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN WITNESSES would send you to your deliberations days hence weary and periolexed. That I may not be perferming fruitiess revice I must assist you to so arrange and classify the evidence that you can grasp and apply I, that I may not leave your minds troubled by conflicting authorities you have heard cited. I must state the rules of law according to our present condition of them. If I can help you to a clear apprehension of the precise questions you are to consider, and of the character of the evidence and rules and principles applicable to each of those questions, you may be prepared to pass by a rational process through the several stages of inquiry to a result that the great body of the testimony can only be resolved by a proper arrangement and distribution. Some of it relates to the principal question in issue; some of it to the credit due to certain witnesses; some of it to the mere question of damages. The pleadings have been stated in your hearing, and you perceive the charge of adultary is denied by the answer and lies at the foundation of the case. Upon the issue thus joined the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to minds of the just, and prudent men sheald point to actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable bunches;

Upon the issue thus joined the burdem of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to minds of the just, and prudent mon should point to actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrong charged in this complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence, but such a charge is not usually proved, or, indeed, provable by Direct and Positive Evidence.

The reason is obvious. In most instances where, under secal restraints, an apparently proper intimacy degenerates into Hesentious acts, the evil intent and life put on the garb of innonence. To such cases, to all case of doubt and difficulty the law of evidence, searching and infeatible, applies peculiar tests, presumptions and interences drawn from facts and from conduct according to the dictates of experience, so that finally the question of guilt or innocence may be determined by the jury in the light reflected by the surrounding circumstances. A few simple illustrations, stated with reference to a case of this character, may enable you to understand sufficiently for present jurposes the difference between direct circumstantial and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify the had seen actual commission of sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify the and seen actual commission of sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify the and seen actual commission of sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a situes should testify the and seen actual commission of sexual act charged in a conversation by one having an interest in the made of the paramour (deletional) had occupied the same room all night in such manner as tended to the cendulusion they had slept togother, or if he had admitted his guilt that would be circumstantial evidence. If to a letter received by the delendant, charging him with

withdrawn at the interview had by parties at Mr. Moulton's house on the evening of December 30, 1870. The plaintiff claims that that was in deference to the wishes of his wife at that time. A paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relations to the defendant was held by Moulton. The copy of it which plaintiff had was torn up after having been read or stated to the defendant, and the original was also turn up afterwards by Mrs. Tilton, with her husband's ascent. Proof of the contents of that paperas ruled out because the writing was a confidential communication by the wife to her husband, and because he was a party to its destruction; but no charge written by Mrs. Tilton said have been evidence against the defendant that some evening Mr. Heecher, with the assent of the husband, called on Mrs. Tilton. He then obtained the paper commonly called "the retraction," afterwards surrendered to Mr. Moulton. The next paper in order is that of January 1, 1871. It is in Moulton's writing, except the line at the bottom and the signature, written by Mr. Bescher. A question of fact in dispute as t this paper deserve your statement. Moult in says that it was dictated sen tence by sentence, and that it was read over. Mr. Beccher denies that dictation and that reading. As to the degree of credit to which these witnesses thus in conflict may be relatively entitled, you are to remember that they speak of what cocurred at a time of great excitement. They may not have been equally affected, but while the one was pouring out his thoughts in agony of self-deprecation, the other may have been moved in sympathy. The law has innder considerations for an innumity of memory thus inherited. Witness is not expected to speak of events with certainty as to the subject thus spoken to by those witnesses. You should

striking expressions. You will consider whether he did so in good faith, and with what degree of success, but if circumstances were not favorable to the making of a correct report, had the writer wished to make it, they were favorable to the invertice of what was written. You are to consider how this paper, read often and criticised freely here, is to be regarded with especial reference to the controveried question of fact to which I have called your attention. The other papers belonging to this class of evidence, in which defendant takes the blame to himself, have been read several times, and need, in this connection, no special treatment. As a general rule it is the province of the court to instruct the jury as to the import of a writing in evidence. That is more especially so as to contracts, but if writings are ambiguous the circumstances under which they were prepared may be resorted to if the question of intent and meaning be left to the jury. If it does not appear that words were used in a special sense you will assume that they were used in their ordinary sense. It appears from the papers before you, that of January 1, 1811, if you adopt it, and the defendant's letter, written lates, that he was conscious of having committed some wrong or offerse affecting plaintiff and his family. With that observation as to the import of the papers, I submit them to your consideration, that you may, taking them in connection with the proofs at large,

Determine what that whong or offense was. Passing to the second branch of the evidence as to the principal charge in the order stated, I call your attention to the alleged grain admirsions, the confessions of a party made deliberate against his own interest as to facts known and understood by him; if clearly proved, regarded as of a high class of evidence, and deservedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hutts them if not true. Experience proves rather that men wade or deny the truth when truth hurts. Testimony to prove or all admirsions should be carefully scrutinized. The jury should be satisfied that the witness clearly understood, correctly remembered, and fairly repeated what was said, but caution against too read rejection of it. It may be well to remember that many contracts made orally are enforced in courts of justice: that engagements to marry, and with us marrisge likelf after its consummation may be shown by proof of words spoken: that in shrence of all possible collusion a defendant's confersion that he or she was actually guilty of the act of adultery charged will support an action for a divorce. DETERMINE WHAT THAT WRONG ra divorce. You are also to remember that most witnesses

You are also to remember that most witnesses ind it difficult to recall works heard, and from necessity are allowed to state the substance of a convergation; but in some instances greater prediction may be necessary. A single word may be vital to identify the subject and determine the effect and application of an admission. The testimony as to actual admirsions of guilt by the defendant was given by the plaintif, and by Francis D. Moulton and by Emma C. Moulton, his wife. That testimony has been contradicted by the defendant. The third class of evidence in the arraignment stated is as to tactl or implied admissions. In theory it appeals to a principle peculiar to presumptive evidence. It is assumed that on suitable occasions most men have such regard for their own interests that on being UNJUSTILY CHARGED OF MALIGNER

they will speak out in denial or justification. Hence it is that silence may often be regarded as confession. The most obvious difficulty in applying this dectrine arises from the cons-derakon that all men may not act alike in same circumthat all men may not act alike in same circumstances and that the jury may possibly ascribe to a sense of guilt what really was due to more surprise or to some unknown restraint but as commonly applied, the dectrine seems quite reasonable. Is if not consistent with our experience—a just inference—that a man asked to pay money not due will deny his indottedness; that if unjustly occused he will assert his innocence? It is of the essence of presumption arising from mere silence that accusation or charge be made in express terms. When the testimony appears to come within the rule the inference, if any, to be drawn from and the excuse for silence are to be considered by the jury.

drawn from and the excuse for silence are to be considered by the jury.

The testimony of the plaintiff and of Mr. and Mrs. Moniton is acto two forms of admission—the one oral, previously noticed: the other tacit or implied, now under consideration. You may not find the application of some of that testimony to one topic and some of it to another difficult. But some specific directions may be useful in considering these portions of their testimony as to implied admission, also contradicted by the defendant. You may inquire whether, in the conversations had by him with witnesses, HIS ADULTERY WITH THE PLAINTIPP'S WIPE

THE POLICY OF SILENCE OR SUPPRESSION, as it has been called, deserves notice with reference to the motives which led the desindant to act upon it. It was adopted upon conference at an early stage of the trouble. Initiated as a system of management and led to many devices, in some aspects it may have been prudential, in other aspects wawire. But whatever the ugly circumstance underlying it may have been, the parties sught peace in that way, and we have no occasion to concern the effort. Like many artificial expedients, however, it failed. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Rioulton held to that course until the committee of investigation was appointed.

Mr. Rioulton held to that course until the committee of investigation was appointed. Street with the committee of investigation was appointed. Street in that cause until service became hopeless. But there were uncharitable whisperings in the public car, (their source or origin is not now material), and finally actual denunciation came. Your attention has been called to the meetings held by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton and others, to the discussions had, to the papers prepared or proposed, to the neglect to make early answer to the Woodhull cand as published; and to the so-called Woodhull scandal: to the alleged disfavor with which the West charges were met and finally suppressed; to the spirit of timidity, vacilisation and mystery which characterized the period. Mr. Beecher's course formation of the defendant: whether, before him of the cvents claimed to have occurred under that arrangement are in dispute. You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull conditate her at the instance or with the approbation of the defendant; whether, before him in the town was sent of to school, he favored that as a precoutionary measure, or contributed money in that view, and whether he represed the presentation and procedulor of the West charges. If you find Mr. Beecher did not thus act, these questions and presentation of the defendant from the poblet, was measured by those present

who, on visiting his mistress, is caught.

AT MIGHT HIDING UNDER A HED,
but you would not, because effenders have often
been caught thus concealed, convict him of burglary with intent to steal. These suggestions
may indicate the care with which the real question before us should be considered. They are
the more proper, because in view of the case you
may be disposed to ask why Mr. Heecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all
that pain and fear so long when he might have
made proclamation to the world and trampled out
the scandal as with iron boots. But, gantiemen,
the spir t which characterizes and chastens a
judicial investigation should be distinguished

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

COINAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

A DEATH BLOW TO CLAIMS LAWYERS

THEIR FEES DEPEND ON CLIENTS' HONOR

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE IN STATU QUO.

Another Calls for Five Million Pive-Twenties-Yellow Fever at Rio-Death of Three of the Lancaster's Officers from the Infection-Humane Generosity of the Brazilian Admiral, &c., &c., &c,

Estimates for 1877. The heads of the several bureaus in the Treas ury Department are in receipt of blanks for the detailed estimates of the expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Do Not Believe It. The Indian Department does not credit the re port that any of Spotted Tail's or Red Cloud's warriors are going on the war-path. The proba-bility is that the Sloux who are credited with these warlike preparations are members if roving bands, over whom the chiefe exercise no power.

Financial. The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, 84,322,336; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$64,345,000; coin, \$72,196,430; including coin certificates, \$22,150,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$377.054,000. The internal revenue receipts yeareday were \$22,008,96. The customs receipts were \$287,858.

Cabtain J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and ordered to report to the com-manding general department of the Missouri, to relieve Captain W. T. Howell, A. Q. M. Captain Howell, on being thus reflered, is ordered to pro-c ed without delay to this city to settle his ac-counts in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Call for 5-20's. The twenty-first call for 5-20's, issued yester The twenty-first call for 5-20's, issued yester-day, is for the fourth series of coupon bonds: \$50, No. 2160! to No. 21700: \$100, No. 5000! to No. \$4500; \$500, No. 5190! to No. 52000; \$1,000, No. 5150! to No. 52000-all inclusive. The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, is \$5,000,000. United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Lean Division of the Secretary's office." Interest on the same will cease on and after the 24th day of September, 1875.

Wayal Orders.

Mayal Orders. Assistant Surgeon John Murray, to the naval Assistant Surgeon John Murray, to the naval hospital, N. Y.; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Mc-Oarty, to the naval hospital, Washington, D. C.; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding, as naval secrekeeper at Nagaraki, Japan, per steamer lath August from San Francisco; Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, detached from the naval hospital, N. Y., and ordered to the Swatara; Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, from duly as naval storekeeper at Nagasaki, Japan, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Kearsarge; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Band, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to duly on the Asiatic Station.

The Treasurer earnestly requests national banks to reimburse him for their notes redeemed banks to reimburse him for their notes redocumed between now and the list of July by deposits of legal-sender notes in the nub-Treasuries, rather than by remitting bank notes or United States currency to the Treasury in Washington. This request is made for the purpose of reducing to as low a point as possible the cash in his hands on the list of July, when the funds in the Treasury are to be counted. It is to the advantage of banks to reimburse by deposits with the Assistant Treasurers, as it saves expense on express charges.

Important Becision.

In the Equity Court of this District, Judge Wylle rendered an important decision yesterday. Hovey & Dole, of this city, had sued Mr. A. E. McDonald for a sun equal to 25 per cent. of the amount awarded by the commission under the Treaty of Washington to McDonald, for the destrection of his cotton by the army of the United States. The sum awarded was \$197.180 in gold.

Judge Ray, for McDonald, demurred to the bill for want of jurisdiction, claiming that under the act of Congress of February 26, 1853, no valid lien could be created against the fund, until after the rendering of the award and the issuing of a warrant therefor; and also demurring for want of equity in the bill, in that the undertaking by Hovey & Dole, the latter not being an attorney, was to "sid in such manner as may by them be deemed best for the interests of the said McDonald," which stipulation was uncertain and invalid, and courd not be enforced, nor could compensatory damages be given for failure to perform; and that said contract was void as against public policy and morals.

The court sustained the demurrer and gave leave to amend. Yesterday the court again sustained the same demurrer to the amonded bill and dismissed the same, declaring all contracts giving an interest in or lien upon any claim pending against the United States absolutely void.

Chicago Custom House. Upon the report of the Commissioners, Wm. S. Smith, Geo. B. Post and Orlando W. Norcross, Smith, Gree. B. Fost and Orlando W. Fosteross, who go largely into detail to show that the foundation is laid upon mud and quicksand, and is, therefore, treacherous and unreliable for sustaining the heavy weight of the designed superstructure, the Secretary of the Treasury indorsed as follows:

ing the heavy weight of the designed superstructure, the Secretary of the Treasury indersed as
follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. }

Respectfully Exferred to the Supercising Architect
of the Treasury Department:
In view of the lacts reported by the commission
appointed to examine the Chicago custom-house,
court-house and post office, and of the opinions
expressed in this report, I do not deem it expedient to proceed further with the work of construction, nor does it appear to me proper to tear down
the work already constructed and thus destroy
at least a part of the alleged defects without giving Congress an opportunity to cause to be made
further examination of the foundations and superstructure should it see proper to do so. Besides, it is by no means clear that there is authority of law for using the unexpended balance of
the appropriation in taking down and removing
the unfinished building. The Supervising Architect is therefore directed to take such steps as may
be necessary to protect and preserve the building
in its present condition, to the end that the matter
may be submitted to Congress for such further
legislation as that body may deem proper.

(Signed)

R. H. Buserow,
Secretary.

The report of the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco of the comage operations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th instant is as follows

1,530,000 3,379,000 958,000 492,000 15,000 5,430,000	\$3,379,000 \$3,379,000 479,000 128,000 3,000
958,000 492,000 15,000	479,000 128,000 3,000
	343,000
8,274,000	84,327,000
9,604,000	\$30,527,000
stant for early a no operation n Novem imenting large coi the com practica silver c roughout e to the r	settlement nonth hav- s from the
Ctto Dini	arly a metal peration in Novem menting large coil the compractice silver conghout to the resistory to the re

pouring forth, the possibility of returning to the financial status of cate-bellum times becomes nearer possible."

The new reining works at the mint are now rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that by the lat of August next the capacity of the mint at San Francisco will be increased sufficient to insure a coinage of \$50,00,000 per annum. Dr. Linderman, the director of the mint, is now in California, personally superintending the details necessary to complete the refinery, and on his return to Washington the capacity of all the refineries connected with the mints and assay offices will be increased to an extent sufficient to part all the builton now produced in the United States.

Yellow Fever on the Lancaster.

Vellow Fever on the Lancaster.

The Navy Department has official reports from the South Atlantic station, relative to the existence of the yellow fever on board the United States steamer Lancaster. Captain Roc, the commanding officer of the Lancaster, reports her arrival at Bahta, Brazil, on the 9th of May, having left Bio on the 22d of April, en roule to the United States. The yellow fever broke out on the 23th of April, Lieutenant Matthew Bolles being the first one attacked. On the 25th Master J. B. Murdock and Medical Inspector E. E. Derby, fleet surgeon, were reported down with the fever. Lieuten nt Bolles died on the 2d of May, and Surgeon Berby died on the 3d. On the same day H. F. Fassig, assistant surgeon of the Loncaster, was taken down with the disease. He was removed to the Hospital de Montserret, at Bahia, and died on the 10th. No other cases had appeared on the vessel, and it was believed at the date of the report that she was entirely free from the disease, having been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed. Licutenant Bolles was a nephew of General John A. Rolles, solicitor of the Navy Department, A later dispatch from Captain Roe,

dated May 18, says since Dr. Fassig was attacked no other cases have occurred, and there are no symptoms at present of further progress of the infection. He expected to leave Bahla on the 20th of May for the United States.

Baron Ivanheiner, commanding the Brasilian squadrop, having learned of the death of the two medical officers of the Lancaster, courteously tendered the services of the Lancaster, courteously tendered the services of the surgeon of his flagging to accompany the Lancaster to the United States, and Captain Roe gratefully accepted the offer. Captain Roe was of the opinion that there would be no more cases of fever, but as a matter of precaultion with such a large number of persons on board, he thought it best to have the services of the surgeon.

The Department is advised that the United States steamer Menongabela left Rio for the South and the Falkland islands, if necessary, on the 2d of May for the benefit of the ship's crow.

Assistant Surgeon Wangh, of that vessel, had recovered, and was to take passage for New York on the 2d of May.

Captain Kimberly had arrived at Rio to take command of the Monongabela.

Ten-cases of yellow fever are reported by private letter to have occurred on the Brooklyn.

Samuel Coleman, secretary to Admiral Le Roy, had died on board the Monongabela.

The cadet engineers, ordered home on the Lancaster had taken passage on the mail steamer from Rio on the 26th of May for New York.

A private letter from Rio announces that the fever was raging at that place, and that the daily number of deaths was from fifteen to twenty. During the first half of May 192 deaths were reported.

Postmaster General Jewell is expected to re-urn to this city to-night. Attorney General Pierrepont and Secretary Sristow have returned to Washington. The President has recalled his recent letter re-questing Internal Revenue Collector Anthony, of Kansas, to resign.

Kanssa, to resign.

The Rev. Dr. Seymour was elected permanent deanof the General Theological Seminary of New York yesterday.

Bear Admiral John Decamp, on the retired list, died at Burlington. N. J., yesterday morning. He was 64 years old. He entered the navy in 1837. Commissioner Eaton has gone to Richmond, to confer with the Hon. Mr. Ruffoer. State Superio tendent of Fublic Schools, on matters relating to the Centennial.

ment of Bloux Indian commissioner.

Postinaster General Jewell was serenaded by
the Hayes clubs (white and colored) in Oclumbus,
Oblo, last night, who escorted him to the residence
of General Comley, editor of the Ohio State Journal, where an elegant reception was given him.

Democratic Convention.

DES MOINES, lowa, June 24.—The Democratic State Convention made the following nominations: Governor, Shepard Leffler, of Des Moines; Lieutenant Governor, Captain E. B. Woodward, of Lucas; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight, of Lucas; Judge of Supreme Court, W.J. Knight, of Dubuque; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Wright, of Wright.

The platform acopted included the following declaration of principles: Absolute prohibition of military interference with local State elections and the peaceful seembling and erganization of State Legislatures except in a manner cleafly defined in the Constitution; all officers to be held to a rigid accountability for the misuse of public funds, or far the prestitution of their powers for private use; the reservation of all the legal rights to every citizen, without regard to race or color; the reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers; restoration of the presidential salary to \$55,000, and no third term; resumption of specie payments as soon as the same sumption of specie payments as soon as the same idential salary to \$25,000, and no third term: re-sumption of specie payments as soon as the same can be done without nurry to the business inter-ests of the country, and in the meantime a supply of the national currency for business purpores, and opposition to the present national banking law: a tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of agricultural in-terests; repeal of liquor prohibition law and sub-stitution of the license law strictly enforced. The platform closes with the arraignment of the Republican party and an invitation to all parties to co-operate for the expulsion of the Republican party from power.

Shocking Tragedy. known, about 40 years of age, with brown hair and having three fingers missing from his right hand, hired a boat at the battery and; accompanied by a woman who gave her name as Sophie

hand, hired a boat at the battery and; accompanied by a woman who gave her name as Sophie Shedler, aged 24 years, rowed to the middle of the river ostensibly with the purpose of visiting some of the islands.

When more than half way across the man teck a revolver from his pocket and fired three times at the woman, the balls entering the leg, abdomen and arm. He then shot himself in the breast, and died immediately. The woman gave her address as Howard street, Philadelphia, but she declined to communicate any particulars about the mac.

He is supposed to have been a German; wore a hat marked, "Made by Dutton & Co., Rahway." The woman is now in a precarious state in the Park hospital. The woman, Schedler, at first said that the man was her husband. This she soon contradicted, saying that he was her father, as she also spoke of him as her brother in the course of her brief stay in the station-house, from which place she was removed to the hospital. She refused to say anything about the man further than what has been related. From his appearance it is judged that the man was a mechanic, probably an engineer. Sophie Schedler was taken to Bellevus hospital. The body of the man was removed to the morgue and the coroner was notified. It is thought the woman's wounds will prove fatal. She suffers great pain. Her wounds have been dressed.

LATER.

Sophie Scheller, who was shot in a boat off the Battery this morning, has made an aste mortem statement, declaring the murders was her step-

Soppine Sociality, who was snot in a boat on the Sattery this morning, has made an asir mortem statement, declaring the murderer was her stepfather; never had any trouble with him; was born in Germany; age 14 years; has a sister residing at No. 889 Seventh street, Philadelphia; she assigns no cause for the act.

Park, for horses of the 2:40 class, was won by Jno. Virgin, J. G. Blaine second and Whirlwind

Jno. Virgin, J. G. Biaine second and Whirlwind third. Time, 2:29, 2:30%, 2:34.

In the race for ho-ses of the 2:24 class seven heats were trotted. The race was won by Sea Foam, Comet second, Vanity Fair third, Spotted Colt fourth. Time, 2:20%, 2:28, 2:28, 2:27, 2:28, 2:30%, 2:30%. Spotted Colt took the first heat, Comet the third and sixth, and Vanity Fair the fifth.

HANOVER, N. H., June 24.—The commence-ment exercises of Dastmouth College were held to day. Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Charles & Compor, of Newport; N. R. Smith, of Baltimore; and Harvey Jewett, of Boston. That of D.D. upon W. J. Tucker, of New York; H. B. Boultor, of Sandusky; and S. H. Willey, of Santa Crus, Calafornis. Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Washingtons, 22, Olym-Sr. Louis, June 24.-Hartfords, 11; St. Louis Chicago, June 24.—Philadelphias, 5; Chica

The Resone of the Crew of the Saranac SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The British steams Myrmidon and the steamer Otter have arrived at Victoria, with the officers and crew of the United States steamer Saranac, and such property as was saved from the wreek, including the steam launch and four boats.

Ocean Yacht Bace. New York, June 24.—The Seawanhaka ocean race from Sanny Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, was sailed to-day. The yachts Palmer, Restless, Ariel, Peerless, Tritor, Mete, idler and Comet started. The Palmer came in first, the Peerless eccond, with the Hestless third and Mete fourth.

CABLE FLASHE !. Madrid, June 24,—General Moriones has been created Marquis of Otelra. BERLIN, June 24.—The United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska have arrived at Kiel. Livenpool, June 24.—Merchants are selling American iron at Wolverhampton, at \$30 per Paris, June 24.—The river Garonne continues

to rise. Several persons have been drowned by inundation of the adjacent country. nundation of the adjacent country.

LONDON, June 24.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife (the Princess Louise) intend making the tour of the United States. LONDON, June 25, 5a. m.—The report in yester day's Sun, that Gladstone had consented to as sume the Liberal leadership, is pronounced un founded.

Junded.

LONDON, June 24.—The Carlist committee here announce that they have received information of a victory by their forces over the Alfonesis in Castile. Nine of the Alfonesis officers are said to have been captured.

Panss, June 24.—The damage done by the inmediations in the Valleys of the Garrons and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding, but the rain continues. The Assembly has voted 20,000 frames for the relief of the sufferers. BERLIE, June 24.—In the Kammergericht, be fore which the appeal of Count Von Arnim was heard, an opinion was to-day rendered that the original removal of the documents from Pariswas not punishable, but the offense consisted in the awheappent resention and removal of the

original removal of the documents from Paris was not punishable, but the offense consisted in the subsequent retention and removal of the papers to Uarisbad.

Berlin, June 24.—The case of Count You Arnim was decided by the Kammergericht to-day. He was convicted of abstracting with intent State papers of the character of public deeds intrusted to him, and sentenced to; hine months' imprisonment, including one month that has already expired. The court declares that there was no ground for the charge of embessiement or offenses against public order.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—A banquet was given here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said the Republicans, for getting old hestilities, joined hands with their former opponents as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interest of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aims for the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

GRADUATING EXERCISES YESTERDAY

THE WELL-KNOWN GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY EXERCISES AND THE PARTICIPANTS.

A Complete List of Meritorious Pupils.

St. Cecelia Academy, en Capitol Hili-How the Programme was Carried Out-Salutatory of the Young La-Lipseemb's Young Ladies' Seminary in Georgetown-Close of the Scholastic Year.

Georgetown University.

The fifty-eighth annual commencement of the classical department of the Georgetown College took place yesterday morning in the large hall over the chapel connected with the college building. The hall was packed with the friends of the institution and of the students. The decoration was profuse and rich. In the rear of the stage was hung a large American flag, looped with gar-lands of flowers, framing a design of the mitre, keys and book. Evergreen festoons extended all around the room, with shields and designs at intervals, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The music gallery was hung with evergreens, and over music galiery was hung with evergreens, and over the main entrance to the half were looped two flags. From the centre of the ceiling depended festoons of leaves, interfaced in the form of a chandeller, through the centre of which hung a flag. Uras of rare flowers were piaced in front of the stage, which was partially curtained with four large flags. The two pillars on the stage were trimmed with evergreens and flowers, and from each was thrown a thick garland, which, meeting at a point in the ceiling, formed a bower of civic oak over the speaker's head.

Among the prominent guests were the Hons. Wm. M. Merriek, Riebard T. Merriek and M. F. Morris, Judge Paschal and Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, and Don Rodriguez, of the Mexican Chaimstommission. Among the clergymen guests were Father White, of St Matthew's, and Fathers McNally and Fewler, of St. Stephen's. After the students had entered and taken their sents on the platform, the president of the college, Rov. P. F. Healy, entered, accompanied by Archbishop Bayley and the faculty, the band playing, "Hall to the Chiel," and were furnished with seats immediately in front of the stage.

The orations of the graduates were charac-

The orations of the graduates were charac-terized by vigorous thought and manly eleterized by vigorous thought and manly eloquence.

The class of 75 is composed of the following
gentlemen: Wm. Alien, of Virginia; Wm. H.
Clarke, District of Columbia; Ansel B. Cook,
Ga; J. Percy Keating, Pa; J. Caldwell Robertson, S. C.; Louis R. Thian, D. C.
After a potpouri, by Verdi, rendered by the
band, Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, the salutatorian,
stepped forward and delivered his address of
welcome.

"Robin Adair" was then played, after which
Mr. J. Caldwell Robertson delivered an oration
on "Centralization," which betrayed a thorough
knowledge of political science.

"The Sicilian Vesperavo" was then played,
and Mr. Ansel R. Cook delivered an oration, having for its subject "American Science," comprisand ar. Ansel B. Cook delivered as oracion, aving for its subject "American Science," comprising a thorough review of the history of the progress of science, and prophetic of a far more enlightened day than this,

After a selection from "Gunard's Faust," Mr. Louis B. Thian recited an original poem, entitled "Life full of fine feeling and delicately-molded expressions."

tled "Life full of fine feeling and delicatelymolded expressions."

Grunbert's "If on the Meads" was then played.
Mr. J. Percy Kesting delivered an oration, entitled "Lesses and gains of our civilization," a
careful analysis of the advantages and disadyantages that the present age labors under.
After a selection by the band the degrees were
conferred. Archbishop Bayley ascended the
platform and presented the diplomas. The following henorary degrees were conferred: Doctor
of Divinity—Rev. John Medioskey, president of

Doctor of Philosophy—Prof. William P. Tonry, Md.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred, with diplomas, upon the members of the graduating class, and vpon Walter A. Donaldson, of Maryland. After the degrees had been conferred the hand played "Home, Sweet Home," and Mr. Wm. Allen, jr., the valedictorian, idelivered his farewell address in a low brief and elequent remarks. After a short intermission, during which the band played a masourka by Prof. Schneider, Archibishop Bayley conferred the medals and premiums for the different departments of labor in the school, a complete list of which is printed below. premiums for the different departments of labor in the school, a complete list of which is printed below.

After the distribution of prizes Father Healy, the president, arose and said that he did not wish to detain his hearers long, as he felt himself how great the heat was. Hefore dismissing the assembly he wished to return thanks to his Grace the Archbishop for his presence there. He thanked him, in the name of the faculty, in the name of the college and in the name of the students. He begged leave to call attention to the endowments that had been made by the friends of the college. He desired to express thanks to him who had originated the series of medals conferred on that day—Richard T. Merrick, a man distinguished for forensic ability, who last year had proposed giving a medal to the best debater, and who had, after conferring with the faculty, founded one for that purpose. The proudest hope that he could express to his friend was that his son might live to obtain this medal and perpetuate his tather's ame and reputation.

To Martin F. Morris also he expressed thanks as a co-operator in this work, in founding a historical medal. As Mr. Merrick was distinguished as a student, and especially as a student of history.

To Dr. Joseph M. Toner they were indebted for the Toner scientific medal, on which was inscribed: "God looked upon all things that he had made and saw that they were good."

Mr. Hoffman, who had lately received the title of LL. D., remembering an old and dear pursuit of his, had founded a mathematical medal.) he returned the sincere thanks of the faculty, and, after thanking the audience for their attendance, he withfrew.

The *rerefses were concluded by a galop, "Carrier." by Burlis, and the large assemblace.

he withdrew.

The *xercises were concluded by a galop,
"Carrier," by Buglis, and the large assemblage
dispersed.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Senior Classes.

In the Class of Rational Philosophy.—Gold medal, J. Percy Keating, Pa.; premium, J. Caldwell Robertson, S. C.; distinguished, Louis R. Thian, D. C.; honorably mentioned, Ansel B. Cook, Ga.; William Ailen, Va.; William H. Clark, D. C.

For Excellence in English Essay.—Premium, J. Caldwell Robertson, S. C.

Physics.—Gold medal, J. Percy Keating, Pa.; premium, J. Caldwell Robertson, S. C.; distinguished, Ansel B. Cook, Ga.; Louis R. Thian, D. C. Mechanics.-Gold medal, J. Percy Keating, Pa.; premium, J. Caidwell Robertson, S. C.; dis-tinguished, Ansel B. Cook, Ga.; Louis R. Thian, tinguished, Annel B. Cook, Ga.; Louis R. Thian, D. U.
Rhetoric.—Medal, John Carroll Payne, Va.; nemium, John G. Ayar, La.; distinguished, Clement Manly, N. C.; honorably mentioned, William Wilcox, Pa.; A. Thomas Harrey, D. C. English Literature and Composition — Premium to John G. Ayar, La.; distinguished, J. Carroll Payne, Va.; Clement Manly, N. C.; Philip M. Ruz, Cuba.
Poetry—Medal to Arthur Hood, Ga.; premium to Patrick H. Lynch, Pa.; distinguished, Ecoch H. Abell, Md.; Pedro P. Echeverri, South America; F. de Sales Jenkins, Md.; honorably monitoned, Gabriel M. Landa, Cuba; James M. Hagan, Ey.

ica; F. de Sales Jenkins, Md.; honorably mentioned, Gabriel M. Landa, Cuba; James M. Hagan, Ky.

English Literature and Composition—Premium to Enoch B. Abell, Md.; distinguished, Arthur Hood, Ge.; James M. Hagan, Ky.; Frank de Sales Jenkins, Md.; Pedro P. Echoverri, South America: honorably mentioned, Patrick H. Lynch, Pa.

First Grammar—Medal to Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; premum to E. Sydney Mudd, Md.; distinguished, John Giltinan, Pa.; John Cooney, D. C.; B. Campbell McNeal, Pa.; Otherles P. O'Connor, S. C.; Thomas P. Keroan, N. Y.; Frank J. Duffy, N. Y.

For Excellence in English Composition—Premum to Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; honorably mentioned, William F. Smith, Md.; Frankin J. Roberts, Md.; Frank J. Duffy, N. Y.

The Merrick debating medal, founded by B. T. Merrick, erq., LL. D., was awarded to James M. Hagan, of Kentucky.

The Morris historical medal, given by Martin F. Morris, eeq. was awarded to J. Caldwell-Robertson, of South Carolina.

The Toner scientific medal, given by Joseph M. Toner, esq., M. D., for progress in natural science, awarded to John G. Agar, of Louisiana.

The Hoffman mathematical medal, given by Charles W. Hoffman, esq., Law Librarian of Congress, was awarded to John G. Agar, of Louisiana.

The Hoffman mathematical medal, given by Charles W. Hoffman, esq., Law Librarian of Congress, was awarded to Philip Rus, of Cuba.

Philodemic gold medal was awarded to J. Oaldwell Robertson, of South Carolina.

Philodemie gold medal was awarded to J. Caldwell Robertson, of South Carolina.

Second Grammar-Medal, Thomas C. Blake, N. Y.; premium, George Carroll Horsey, Md.; distinguished, Thomas Leonard Johnson, N. Y.; W. Gaston Payne, Va.; Edward O. Russell, Va.; Paul J. Arnold, D. C.

For Excellence in English Composition—Premium, Paul J. Arnold, D. C.; honorably mantioned, George Carroll Horsey, Md.; John Boyle, D. C.; James F. Roberts, N. Y.

Third Grammar-Medal, Albert Laplace, La.; premium, Walter S. Clarke, N. Y.; distinguished, James G. Johnson, N. Y.; Prosper Thian, D. C.; gratins P. O'Neill, S. C.; James B. Gane, D. C.; honorably mentioned, John N. Ficetwood, La.; Pleasant B. Patterson, Ga.; George B. Higgins, For Excellenne in English Composition—Premium, Ignatius P. O'Neill, S. C.; distinguished, Hairry Walsh, N. J.; honorably mentioned, Jos. F. Gallagher, Pa.

Special Classics.—Medal, John Donlon, N. Y.; bremium, Thomas Ribon, N. Y.; distinguished, William Means, Md.; honorably mentioned, Dominic Sweeney, Pa.; William T. Joacs, Tex.

For Excellence in English Composition—Premium, Frank J. Darr, N. Y.; honorably mentioned, Dominic Sweeney, Pa.; William T. Joacs, Tex.

For Excellence in English Composition—Premium, Frank J. Darr, N. Y.; honorably mentioned, Dominic Sweeney, Pa.; William T. Joacs, Tex.

PREPARATOT DEPARTMENT.

premium, Boris de Bodisco, Russia; distinguished, Harry Evans, D. C.; James H. Sloan, Md.; honorably mentioned, Hugh Conrad, N. Y. Inprovement in English composition—Prem-ium, Boris de Bodisco, Russia; Eugens Moxley, D. C.; William Fistcher, D. C.; Harry Evans; D. C. D. C.; William Flottner, D. C.; Harry Evans; D. C.; Second Rudiments—Medal, William Kengla, D. C.; premium, Thomas Mulligan, Pa.; henorably mentlened, Edward Mulligan, Pa.; henorably mentlened, Edward Mulligan, Pa.; improvement in English composition—Premium, William Kengla, D. C.; honorably mentioned. Richard Legrand, Texas.

Empish Glass—Premium, Charles Walsh, N. J.; donorably mentioned, James H. McHale, Pa.; honorably mentioned, James H. McHale, Pa.

Senior Class-Medal, J. Carroll Payne, Va.; premium, James M. Hagan, My.; distinguished, Clement Manly, N. C.; John J. Griffies and Pat-rick de Sales Jenkins, Md.; Patrick H. Lynch, Pa. Pa.

Junior Class-Medal, Albert Laplace, La, pre-mium, Prosper Thian, D. C.; dietingnished, Jos, B. Johnston, Va.; E. Sydney Mudd, Md.; hono-rably mentioned, Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; Paul J. Arnold and Thomas Higgins, D. C.; Elementary Catechism-Medal, Jas. D. Mor-gan, D. C.; premium, Francis Repetti, D. C.; hon-orably mentioned, Engene Moxley, D. C.; Louis Latorre, South America.

Latotre, South America.

MATHEMATICS.

First Mathematics—Medal, J. Carroll Payne, Va.; premium, Philip Ruz, Cuba; distinguished, Wm. J. Willcox, Pa.; Thos. P. Kernsn, N. Y.; A. Thomas Harvey, D. C.; John G. Agar, La.; F. de Sales Jenkins, Md.
Second Mathematics—Medal. Pedro P. Echevert, Colombia, S. A.; premium, Arthur Hood, Ga.; distinguished, Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; Wm. F. Smith, Md.; James M. Hagsn, Ky.; Patrick H. Lynch, Ps.; Enoch B. Abeli, Md.
Third Mathematics, (First Division)—Medal, 2z. eque, Hamilton F. Price, Md.; Thomas U. Blake, N. Y.; premium, John A. Giltiman, Pa.: distinguished, Chas. P. Glennan, D. U.; honorably mentioned, Julan L. Myers, Ga.
Third Mathematics, (Second Division)—Medal, Dominic Sweeny, Pa.; premium, John O'S. Lynch, N. Y.
Algebra—Medal, E. Sydney Mudd, Md.; premium, Edward O. Russell, Va.; distinguished, Albert Laplace, La.; John M. Ficetwood, La.; Frank J. Darr, N. Y.; John Boyle, D. C.; John Donlon, N. Y.; Premium, Pleasant B. Patterson, Ga.; honorably mentioned, Francis Repetit, D. O. Book Keeping—Medal, Pleasant B. Patterson, Ga.; premium, Thomas J. Riben, N. Y.; honorably mentioned, Eugene Roberts, Md.; Joseph Repett, D. C. Second Arithemetic—Medal, Hugh V. Conrad, N. Y.; premium, Boris de Bodisco, Russia; distinguished, Waldemar de Bodisco, Russia; the Sloan, Md.
Third Arithmetic—Honorably mentioned, Harry G. Evans, D. C.; Joseph V. Johnson, N. Y. MATHEMATICS.

SCIENCE

7 Organic Chemistry—Medal, J. Carroll Payne,
Vs.: premium, John G. Ager, La., distinguished,
A. Thomas Harrey, D. C.; Clement Manly, N. C.;
Beil W. Etheridge, Tenn.; Philip Ras, Cuba.
Inorganic Chemistry—Medal, Arthur Rood,
Ga.: premium, Patrick H. Lynch, Pa.; distinguished, F. de Sales Jonkins, Md.; Pedro P. Echeverri, South America; Enoch B. Abell, Md.

LANGUAGES

First French-Medal, E. Sydney Mudd, Md.; premium, John A. Giltman, Pa.; distinguished, Albert Laplace, La; Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; Charles P. O'Conner. S. C.

Second French-Medal, Edward C. Russell, Va.; premium, Paul J. Arnold, D. C.; distinguished, W. Gaston Payne, Va.; Hamilton F. Price, Md.; Edward A. Dolan, N. Y.; honorably mentioned, Paul R. Randolph, D. C.; Franklin Roberts, Md.

Third French, (First Division)-Medal, Watson Royle, D. C.; premium, Ignatius P. O'Neill, S. C.; distinguished, Raphael S. Payne, Va.; honorably mentioned, Clarence Shafer, Md.; Christopher Murray, N. Y.

Third French, (Socond Division)-Medal, Chas.
P. Glennan, D. C.; premium, Prospor E. Thian, D. C.; distinguished, Jos. F. Chilagher, Pa.
German-Medal, William E. Jones, D. C.; premium, G. Carroll Horsey, Md.; distinguished, Thomas J. Ribon, N. Y.; Francis Repetil, D. C.; Dominic Sweeny, Pa.; honorably mentioned, B. Cambell McMeal, Pa.

Gold Cross, Joseph F. Gallagher, Pa. Senior Division—Premium, John G. Agar, La.; distinguished, Clement Manly, N. C.; William E. Jones, D. C.; honorably mentioned, James M. Hogan, Ky.; Julian L. Myers, Ga.; J. Percy Keatine, Pa. Junior Division-Premium, Charles B. O'Don-nell, Md.; distinguished, Raphsel S. Payne, Va. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Premium, M. Tracy Walworth, N. Y.; honor-bly mentioned. Augustine Iturbide. D. C.; flover Alcorn, Miss.; James Freeman, Ga. First Class—Premium, Edward Mellen, N. Y.; distinguished, Robert D. Slater, Md.; Joseph D. Tynan, D. C.; honorably mentioned, Boris de Bodisco, Russia; Howard Hogan, Ohio; Walde-mar de Bodisco, Russia. Second Class—Premium, Raphael S. Payne, Va.; distinguished, Edward F. Sauvalle, Cuba.

DRAWING. Object Drawing—Premium, Julian Myers, Gs.; distinguished, Joseph Ropetti, D. C.; George Carroll Horsey, Md.; honorably mentioned, Augustine Iturbide, D. C. Mechanical Drawing—Premium, John O'S. Lynch, N. Y.; honorably mentioned, Louis Johnson, South America; Andrew J. Shipman, Va.; Francis J. Duffy, N. Y.

Prancis J. Duny, N. Y.

MUSIC.

Piano-Premium, ex equo, Dominic Sweeny,
Pa.; James G. Johnson, N. Y.; honorably mentiened, Howard Hogan, Uhlo.

Violin-Premium, John N. Fleetwood, La.;
henorably mentioned, Richard O'Farrei, N. Y.;
Frank J. Darr, N. Y.; Michael Gildes, N. J.

COLLEGE JOURNAL PRIZES, given by a friend, for the best essays. The gold medal was awarded to J. Caldwell Robertson, S. C.; premium to J. Percy Keating, Pa.

ST. CECELIAIS ACADEMY. Distribution Yesterday-Father Bokel Confers the Medals-Miss A. L. McNamara and fers the Medals—Miss A. L. McNamara and Miss Ella Beers the Recipients.

The seventh annual commencement and distribution of premiums of St. Gecella's Academy occurred yesterday morning at the new academy building, on Capitol Hill, corner of Sixth and East Capitol streets. This institution, which has gained a reputation as one of the best in the city, is under the supervision of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, with Sister Mary Ambrose as superioress. The Sisters have by their exertions established a fine school, and have within a few years, by the exercise of economy, been enabled to erect their present fine building. The hall of the academy, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, was crowded by the friends of the pupils and Sisters. Among the elergymen present were the Rev. Fathers Bouillett, Bikel, De Wolf, Fortune and Rabla.

The following was the programme adopted for the occasion: Grand march, Mendelssohn, Planes — Misses E. Beers, M. Ryan, L. Miller, A. Byrne; chorus, "Il Crociato In Egitto," vocal class, accompanied by Miss L. Miller. Miss Ella Beers the Recipients.

chorus, "Il Urocisto In Egitto," vocal class, accompanied by Miss L. Miller,

A SALUTATORY ADDRESS,
signed by "the devoted and affectionate pupils of
St. Uccelta's Academy," was delivered by Miss
Nellie Walsh as follows:

Browned Futhers, Beloved Purents and Kind
Friends:
What joy may we not claim as ours to see the
pleasant faces of those we love around us? It is
not in our address alone we would salute you,
kind friends. Each heart-chord gladly thrills a
melodions welcome. Happy are we, thus surrounded by a horison of affection that forms our
world. With its kindling stars above and its
swestest flowers to deck our paths—those bist of
friends, whose smile of approval were more to us
than all the world beside; those whose words of
encouragement were our thrilling and animated
watchword as we elimbed the rugged hill of
science, Oh, to-day we may honestly halt after our
year of study and enjoy, with hearts full of gladness, a few golden hours with those we lave. As we
take a lowing retrospect over the past year its
days of sunshine and happiness seem to converge
their brightest rays to light up the beautiful tableaux before us, the revered assembly of those we
prise, and who now by their presence give joy and
animation to this little act of life's drama. Our
only ambition is to please you Our only hope
that our little entertalnment may prove worthy of
your kind pationce and indulgent attention.

Programme.

only ambition is to please you Guf only hope that our little entertainment may prove worthy of your kind patience and indulgent attention.

PROGRAMME.

Polka Brilliant, Misses A. McNamara, T. Behn, E. Beers, and L. Miller: "Lite Has No Power." (Belisario,) Misses L. and E. Van Hook, M. Ryan, accompanied by Miss M. Van Hook, "Swiss Air." Misses J. Wright, M. Conway, J. Fitapatrick, C. Carroll, F. Engle, and A. Rosch. "Diversity of Tastes," an original drama in one act: Prologue, Miss M. Smith; Floretts, Miss R. Roland: Celestina, Miss N. Ewing; Harmonia, Miss E. Ewing; Demosthenia, Miss K. Hickey; Calcula, Miss E. Wing; Demosthenia, Miss K. Hickey; Calcula, Miss A. Cunningham; Electro Magneto, Miss M. Foy; Logids. Miss J. Mitchell: Sentementalla, Miss N. Walsh; Prudence Baker, Miss K. Sage; Nanoy Utility, Miss A. McNants; Sallie Ans, Miss N. Dwyor; Vocal Duet, Misses L. Cocoma, J. Rielly, accompanied by Miss A. Byrne; "Etude Masurka," Misses L. Smith, E. Beers, L. Miller, T. Bohn, followed by a drama in one act, entitled "The Earth-Child in Fairy Land;" Queen of the Fairies, Miss M. Smith; Compatio, Miss J. Fitzpatrick; Florine, Miss D. Mead; Fidella, Miss L. McNamara; Centil of the Fairies, Miss M. Smith; Compatio, Miss J. Fitzpatrick; Florine, Miss A. Bérry; Bertha, Miss R. Walsh. The rendition of the parts in this play was very fine especially that assumed by Miss Annie L. McNamara. Vocal Solo, Miss C. P. Kellogg, accompanied by Miss S. Hitz; Overture, (Bon Głovanni.) Mosari, Misses S. Hitz, Chorus, "I waited for the Lord," (Mendelshon.) accompanied by Miss M. Van Hook; Fantasie, (Il Trovatore.) Misses M. Van Hook; S. Hitz, L. Miller; Homeward Bound, (poem.) Miss J. Michell.

The ceremony of conferring the gold medals in the senior classes, crowns and honors for deportment, and distribution of premiums followed, and was performed by the Rev. Father Bokel, of St. Dominio's church, who also made the closing remarks, after which the "Retiring March," was accuted by Misses E. Ewing, N. Ewing, G. Miller and A. McA

THE ROLL OF HONOR: THE ROLL OF HONOR:

THE ROLL OF HONOR:

Misses Annie Laretto, MoNamara and Ella Beers.

Fremiums were awarded as follows: Senior class, to Misses Nellie Walsh, Alice MoNanta, Annie Cunningham, Mary Ryan, Katie Sage; Jennie Mitchell, Aunie Correttam Chamara, Annie Hyrne,

SHERMAN'S GEORGIA RAID.

ITS ORIGIN TESTED BY THE RECORD.

BOYNTON'S EXPOSE OF THE FACTS. GRANT'S ORIGINAL PLAN CARRIED OUT

Thomas and Schofield to Employ and Pestrey Hood's Army while Sherman "Smashed Things Through to the Sea"-The Complete History and Progress of the Campaign, &c.

march to the sea? This is a question which he makes very prominent in his Memoirz, and answers at length and most decidedly in the affirmative. But here, as in other instances which have been brought to the attenion of the public. the distinguished author and historian ignores some important portions of the official records which others may find interesting.

The following is the book version of this move-ment as it appears in Vol. II of the Memoirs: SHERMAN'S HISTORY OF THE MARCH TO THE SEA. HERMAN'S HISTORY OF THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

I have often been saked by well-ineaning friends, when the thought of the march first entered my mind. I knew that an army which had penetrated feorgia as far as Atlanta could not turn back. It must go shead; but when, how, and where depended on many considerations. As soon as Hood had shifted across Lovejoy's to Palmette, I saw the move in my 'mind's eye;' and, after \$40. Davis' speech at Palmette, of Sept. 25, was more positive in my conviction, but in doubt as to the simeand manner. When icen. Hood first struck our railread above Marletta we were not ready, and I was forced to watch his movements further, till he had 'caromed off' to the west of Decour. The only possible question was as to Thomas' strength and ability to meet Hood is the open field. "Page 187.

Hood shifted to Palmette September 21; Davis'

Hood shifted to Palmetto September 21; Davis' speech was on the 22th of September, and Hood mored to the West of Decatur October 25, so that Sherman's account fixes the following points for himself: imself: The move was in his "mind's eye" September He was in doubt as to time and manner after

He was in doubt as to time and manner after September 26.
He had no doubt about the move October 28.
The peints of the narrative in the chapter devoced to the question of planning the march to the sea are these:
Hood having moved upon Sherman's railread cemmunication, Gen. Thomas had moved back to Chattanooga with a considerable force, and on the 20th of September Sherman telegraphed the condition of affairs to Halleck, saying, among other things:

condition of analys to Halleck, saying, among other things:

I prefer for the future to make the movement on Milledgeville, Millen and Savannah.

On that day, October 1, I telegraphed Grant:

"Nay will it not do to leave Tennessee to the forces which Thomas has and the reserves soon to come to which Thomas has and the reserves soon and march hashville, and for me to destroy A thanta and the reserves to the present of the forces of the server in the forces of the server in the forces of the server in t

October 10 Sherman telegraphed Thomas as follows:

He (Hood) is now crossing the Coosa river below Rome, looking west. Let me know if you can hold him with your forces now in Tennesses and the expected refusioresments, as, in that event, you know what I propose to do. And on the same day to Gen. Grant:

the plan of my letter seat you by Col. Forter, and leave Get. Thomas with the froops now in Tennessee to defend the Sister He will have an ample force when thereinforcements ordered reach Nashville.

From Gen. Corse, at Home, I learned that Hood's army had disappeared, but in what direction he was still in doubt; and I was setrongly convinced of the wisdom of my proposition to change the whole tactics of the cumpiling, to leave Hood to Gen. Thomas, and to march across Georgia to Savaunah or Charleston, that I again telegraphed to Gen. Grant:

"Kinuston, GA., Oct. II—ii a. m.

"Lieutranan-General Genny: We can not now remain on the defensive. With S.,000 infantry, and the boild cavalry be has, Hood can constantly break my road. I would infantely prefer to make a week of the road and of the country from Charleston with the continuity of the can would have all material, including the latter city, sand with my effective army muser iceable men, and with my effective army my continuity of the Charleston, or the mouth of the Charleston we will not have the telegraph long."

I received no answer to this at the time.

It was at Ship's Gap that a courier brought me the cipher message from Gen. Halleck which intimated the 1th the authorities in washington were willing i should undertake the march across Georgia to the sea. The translated dispatch named "Horz-l-bar Sound" as the point where the feet would await my arrival. After much time I constructiff to mean "Ossabaw Seand," below Savannah, which was correct. (Gen. Sh. tman gives none of the dispatches which passed in regard to the sea. The candon of the sea. The standard of the sea of the dispatch has searched to mean "Ossabaw Seand," below Savannah, which was correct. (Gen. Sh. tman gives none of the dispatches which passed in regard to the sea.

"Send me Morgan's and Newton's old divisions. Re-establish the road, and I will follow Hood wherever he may go,"
Gen. Thomas' reply was (October 17):
"Mower and Wilson have arrived, and are on their way to join you. I hope you will adopt Grant's idea of turning Wilson loose, rather than undertake the plan of a march with the whole force through Georgia to the sea, inasmich as Gen. Grant cannot co-operate with vou, as at first arrived in the control of the lear that at that date neither Gen. Grant cannot co-operate with vou, as at first arrived in the control of the lear that at that date neither Gen. Grant of Gen. Thomas favored my proposed plan of campaign.
On the 28th of October I learned that Hood's whole army had made its a searance about Decator, Alabams, and at once to 3rd a strong reconnoissance to be made down the Coosa to near Gadsden, which revealed the truth that the enemy was sone, except a small force of cavalry commanded by Gen. Wheeler, which had been left to watch us. I then finally resolved on my foture course, which was to leave Hood to be encountered by Gen. Thomas, while I should carry into full effect the long-contemplated project of marching for the searce, and the should carry into full effect the long-contemplated project of marching for the searce, and the should carry into full effect the long-contemplated project of marching for the searce, and the should have an ample force, equal to any and every emergency.

He then had at Nashville about eight or ten thousand new troops, and as many more city lemployees of the quarter master's department with the were not suited for the field, but would be most useful in manning the excellent forts that already covered Nashville. At Chattanog, he had General Boussand; General Kong, and he will go were done the consumer of the french of the should be most useful in manning the excellent forts that already covered Nashville. At Chattanog, he had General Sudanger, and the full proposed to make the force with the control of the french consumer of the t

My answer is dated—

"Rome, Grans:

"Your dispatch is received. If I should hope to overhead Hood, I would turn against him with my whole force: then he would retreat to the southwest, drawing me as a decoy away from Georgia, which is his chief object. If he vontures north of the Tennessee river, I may turn in that direction and ends ayor to get below him onhistine of retreat; but thus far he has not gone above, the Tennessee river. Gen. Thomas will have "a force strong enough to prevent his reaching any country in which we have an interest, and he has orders, if Hood turns to follow me, to push for Belma, Alabama. No single army can catch Hood, and I am convinced the best results will follow from our defeating Jeff, Davis' cheristed plan of making me leave theory is by manual my efforts to the wart this plan, and have reduced baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction tbut I regard the purants of Hood as useless. Still, if he attempts to invade Middle Tennessee, I will hold Decatur, and he prepared to move in that direction; but, unless let go of Atlanta, my force will not be equal to his." liet go of Atlanta, my lorce with how of the 's."

From that place, on the same day, (Nov. 2,) (I) again telegraphed to dien Grant:

"If I turn back the whole effect of my campuign will be lost. By my movements I have thrown Beaucrgard (Hood) well to the west, and Thomas will have ample time and sufficient "roops to hold him until the reinforcements from Missouri rouch him. We have now ample supplies at Chatt thoogs, and Atlants, and can stand a month's interruption to our communications. I do not believe the formal to our communications.

by cavalry mids, and Wilson will have cavalry exough to checkmate them. I am clearly of opinions the best results will follow my contemplated the best results will follow my contemplated the best results will follow my contemplated the part of the contemplated for the contemplated

Following this in General Sherman's narrative is the extract from page 167, given in the opening of this letter. A few brief extracts will close the account:

of this letter. A few brief extracts will close the account:

On the 6th of November, at King-ton, I wrote and telegraphed to General Grant (General Sherman does not give these papers) reviewing the whole situation, gave him my full plan of action, stated that I was ready to march as soon as the election was over, and appointed hovember 10 as the day for starting. On the 5th I received this dispatch:

CHYP FONT, VINGINIA, FOURTHAIN, CAN ON THE 10th 10th 10th 10th 10th November the movements may be said to have fairly begun.

STANDERS OF GEN. HERRMAN'S SYONY.

SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S STORY.

said to have fairly begun.

SYNOPSIS OF GEN. HHERMAN'S STORY.

The above is a very tull and entirely fair summary of the ascount in the Memotra of the discussions attending Sherman's starting for Savannah. It is, in brief, an extended argument to show that Gen. Sherman planned the march to the sea, and that Gen. Grant and the authorities at Washington opposed his plan for several weeks, but shally reluctantly consented to the execution of it. This view has been impressed upon the country sversince the close of the war.

It is doubtful whether a more skillful misuse of official records has ever before been made to uphold an erroneous history of a military movement, and this will now be made to appear.

The question under discussion between the parties named was not whether General Sherman should make a campaign to the sea, but whether he should begin it by abandoning Atlanta and the line of the railroad, and especially before he cestroyed Hood's army. A campaign to the sea, to cut the Confederacy in two, was decided upon by Gen. Grant in the previous January, eight months before Gen. Sherman claims to have had such a move in his "mind's eye," and Gen. Thomas, Gen. Halleck, and Gen. Sherman were each notified at that time of this plan by Gen. Grant.

The first idea of the latter, as expressed in January, 1854, was to march through to Mobile, he capture of Atlanta, Gen. Grant, immediately after the fall of the latter place, telegraphed Gen. Sherman that past our broces having occupied Mobile Bay on the 23d of August, just before the capture of Atlanta, Gen. Grant, immediately after the fall of the latter place, telegraphed Gen. Sherman that set our broces having cocapied the control of Mobile, he thought Sherman had better move on Augusta as soon as his men were rested, while Canby acted on Savannah. The following letter and telegram are safficiently explicit upon these points:

Headquarters milltrary Division of the A

GRANT ANNOUNCES A MARCH TO THE SEA. GRANT ANNOUNCES A MARKE TO THE SEA.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE A

MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Jan. 19, 1864. §

Mojor General George H. Zhomes, Chattanoogae.

Owing to the presence of the general in East
Tesmessee, it will be impossible to attempt any
movement from your present position while he crmains.

The great number of veterans now absent and
system to furioughed will be anothed diffunity in
the way of any movement this winter. Shorman,
bowever, will be able to collect shout 19,000 men
from that part of his command now slong the Mismissipul river awallable for a movement ensure.

Grant suggested the following modification of his plan:

CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 10, 1984.

Mojor General Sherman:

As soon as your men are properly rested, and preparations can be made, it is desirable that another campaign should be commented.

We want to keep the enemy continually pressed to the end of the war. If we give him no sease while the war lasts, the end can not be far distant. Now that we have all of Mobile bay that is valuable. I do not know but it will be the best move for Major General Camby at 1995 to a upon Savannah, while you move on Augusta. I should like to hear from you, however, on this matter.

U.S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. SHREMAN WANTS GRANT TO TAKE SAVANNAH.

To the above suggestion Sherman replied that it would risk his whole army to more as suggested by Grant, unless the latter could capture the Savannah river up to Augusta, or the Chatta-hoochee up to Columbus. The following is this reply, dated September 10, 8 p. m.:

GEN. GRANT: I have your dispatch of to-day. My command need some rest and pay. Our roads are also broken back near Nashville, and Wheeler is not yet disposed of. Still I am perfectly alive to the importance of pushing our advantage to the numest. I do not think we can afford to operate further, dependent on the railroad. It takes so many men to guard it, and even then it is nightly broken by the enemy's cavalry that swarms about us. Macon is distant one hundred and three miles and Augusta one hundred and sea three miles and Augusta one funded and compat Hood to give up Augusta or Macon, and could then turn on the other. The country will afford forage and many supplies, but not enough in any one place to admit of a delay. In scattering for forage we have a great many men placked up by the sneamy acavalry. If you can manage to take the Savannah river as high as Augusta, or the Chattachooches as far up as Columbus. I can sweep the whole state of Georgi; cherwise I would risk our whole army by going 10 otherwise I would risk our whole army by going 10 other from Atlanta.

In reply to this telegram, holding that there SHERMAN WANTS GRANT TO TAKE SAVANNAH.

In reply to this telegram, holding that there would be great risk in moving far beyond Atlanta, Grant replied at length, stating his own plans for movements east, and telling Sherman that he plainly saw the difficulties in rapplying his army, except when it should be constantly moving beyond. The following extract is sufficient to show its bearing upon the question now under discussion:

What you are to do with the forces under your command I do not exactly ser. The difficulties of

chemy you could take any open ply to the above contains these extracts:

Now that Mobile is shut out to the commerce of our enemy it calls for no further effort on our park, niless the capture of the city one be followed by the occupation of the Alabama river and the read to Columbus, Georgia, when that place you have a magnifecent auxiliary to my further progress, into Georgia.

If successful a special is the peet has lated to character will be computed, and the set as

[See gongth Page.]